

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Disclosed is a

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SECURED ACCESS DEVICE WITH CHIP CARD APPLICATIONS

Abstract of the Disclosure

5 A device for secured access to applications
of a chip card, ~~bringing into operation, executes~~
instructions that provide information, ~~at each point in~~
10 ~~time, on the rights, especially in terms of access to~~
~~the chip card, of~~ on the rights for accessing the chip
card with respect to a software component or a hardware
action performed in the chip card. ~~In the case of~~ For
each new software component and at each new hardware
15 action, a register R of the microprocessor of the chip
card stores a specific code ~~that makes it possible to~~
~~check~~ for checking the authorized nature of the
operations ~~of access to the memory of the chip card~~
~~that are performed by the new software component or~~
20 hardware action.
~~Figure 2~~

for accessing the memory of the chip card.

SECURED ACCESS DEVICE WITH CHIP CARD APPLICATIONSBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a secured access device with chip card applications.

More specifically, the invention relates to a device for secured access to chip card applications that uses especially instructions which, at each instant, provide information on rights, especially in terms of access to the memory of the chip card, the software component or the hardware operation that has been performed in the chip card.

2. Description of the Prior Art

The most common type of chip card has a microprocessor that manages a program memory. The program memory is usually dedicated to a single application or a set of applications loaded at the same time into the chip card. When several applications are loaded into a chip card, they have a close relationship with one another and are all designed for one and the same type of service. Thus, for example, a chip card cannot simultaneously play the role of a bank card and that of a customer loyalty card for a business of any kind.

In order to end this situation where each chip card has to be limited to one type of application, new software architectures are being considered. These new software architectures are making use of the development of standardized programming languages (for example the language "JAVA") which resolve the problems of portability.

Figure 1 is a simplified view of a software architecture of the chip card projects that are now being developed. The architecture shown in Figure 1 comprises, in particular, a first part 110 that corresponds to what is called the software architecture of a chip card 100 and a second part 120 that corresponds to what is called the applications part of the software architecture of the chip card 100. The system part 110 of the chip card is essentially formed by a library of programs 112 of the chip card operating system, an interface 114 to manage the interactions with, for example, the microprocessor of the chip card or else the different memories of the chip card and a space for the management of hardware interruptions 116.

The applications part 120 of the software architecture consists of different applications:

- a first, second and third main application, respectively 122, 124 and 126;